

Applied A.I. Solutions

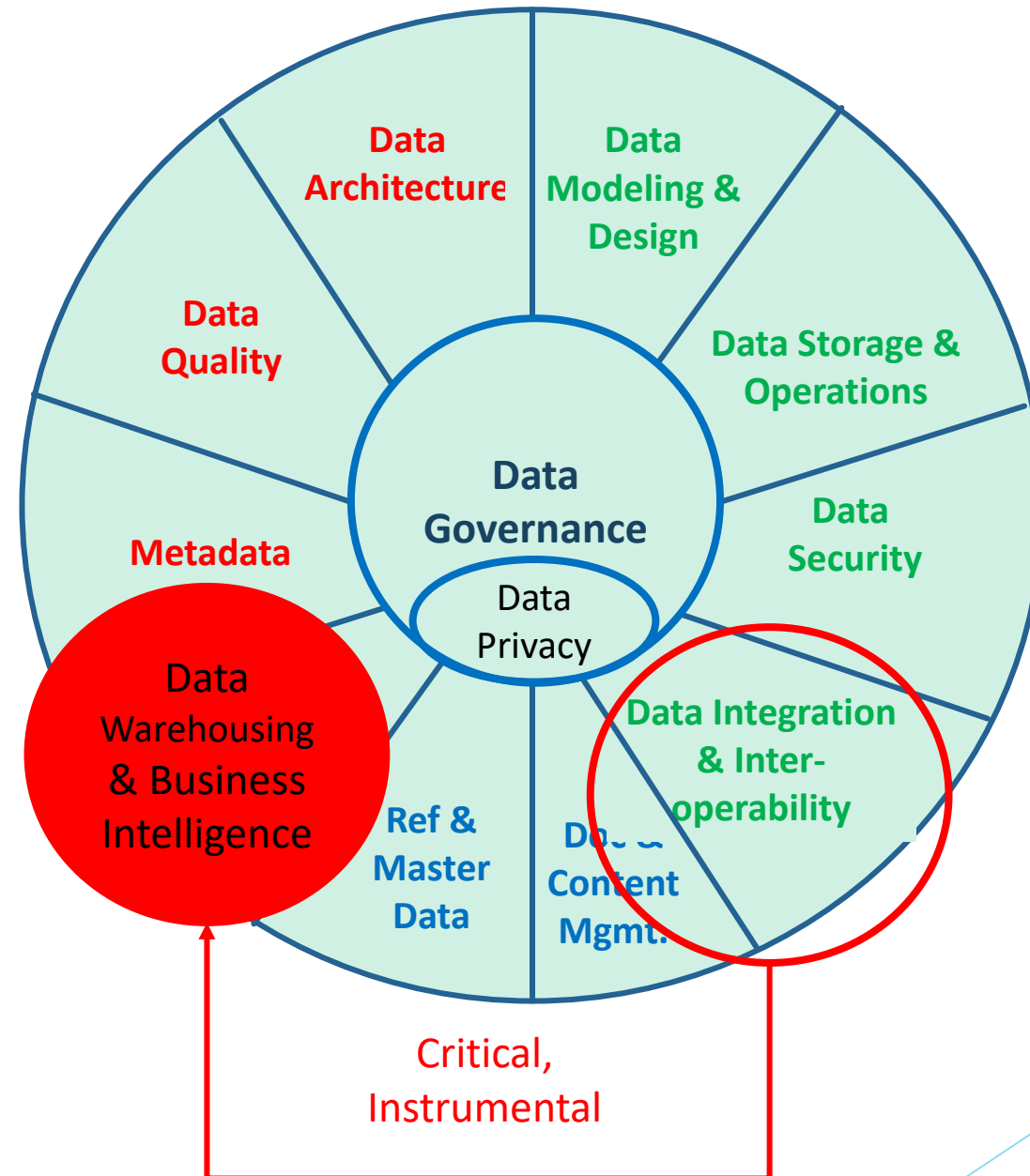
Foundations of Data Management

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DATA WAREHOUSING AND BUSINESS INTELLIGENCE

The DAMA Wheel



1. INTRODUCTION

Business Intelligence: challenges

- You cannot see the big picture
- You cannot get the right information fast enough for decision-making
- You lack a reliable source of data
- Your personnel cannot collaborate efficiently
- Reporting is hard to pull-out from your systems

1. INTRODUCTION

- **Technology** that enables to **integrate** data from a variety of sources into a **common model**.

Business Intelligence Framework

-  Data Discovery
-  Learning & Knowledge Management
-  Informed Decision-making
-  Performance Management & Improvement
-  Research & Development
-  Collaboration & Information Sharing

DW & BI Management Framework

Definition

Planning, implementation, and control processes to provide decision support data for reporting, query, and analysis

Goals

1. To build and maintain a technical environment and processes needed to deliver integrated data in support to business operations, compliance requirements, and business intelligence activities

Business  Drivers

- **Critical Thinking**
 - Decision-making
 - Research and Development (R&D)
 - Performance Improvement
 - Monitoring and Control

Guiding Principles:

1. Focus on business goals and priorities
2. Think corporate (architecture), build locally (incrementally)
3. Promote transparency, self-service and collaboration
4. Build Metadata with the warehouse

Inputs

- Business requirements
- Scalability, operational infrastructure, support requirements
- Data Quality, Security requirements
- IT Strategy, policies and standards
- Master Data and Reference Data
- External data

Primary Deliverables

- DW and BI architecture
 - Data products
 - Population process
 - Governance activities
 - Lineage dictionary

Suppliers

- Business executives
- Governance body
- Enterprise architecture
- Data producers
- Information consumers
- SME

Participants

- Sponsor and product owner
- Architects and analysts
- DW/BI specialists
- Project management professionals
- Change management professionals

Consumers

- Information consumers
- Customers
- Managers and executives

Business Drivers

- Support operational functions, compliance requirements, BI activities
- Promote evidence-based decision-making process
- Provide and maintain historical data
- BI facilitates insight about the organization, customers, products, etc.
- Improve efficiency and competitive advantage

Technical Drivers



Techniques

- Prototypes to drive requirements
- Self service BI
- Audit data

Tools

- Metadata repositories
- Data integration tools
- BI and Analytic applications

Metrics

- Usage metric
- Consumer satisfaction
- Subject area coverage
- Performance

Essential Concepts

1. Business Intelligence
2. Data Warehouse
3. Data Warehousing
4. Approaches to Data Warehousing

1. Corporate Information factory (Inmon)
2. Dimensional DW (Kimball)
3. DW Architecture Components
4. Type of load processing

1. Business Intelligence

- a. Type of **data analysis** aimed at understanding organizational activities and opportunities
- b. Set of **technologies** that support data analysis, and advanced analytics through the **discovery and transformation** of data into meaningful information

2. Data Warehouse

- Integrated decision support database and related software programs used to administer data from a variety of sources

3. Data Warehousing

- Describes the operational extract, cleansing, transformation, control, and load processes that maintain the data in the DW
- Enforces business rules, maintains business data relationships

4. Approaches to Data Warehousing

- a. **Bill Inmon:** DW is a “subject-oriented, integrated, time-variant and non-volatile collection of data in support of management’s decision-making process” (**normalized relational model**)
- b. **Ralph Kimball:** DW is “a copy of transaction data specially structured for query and analysis” (**dimensional model**)

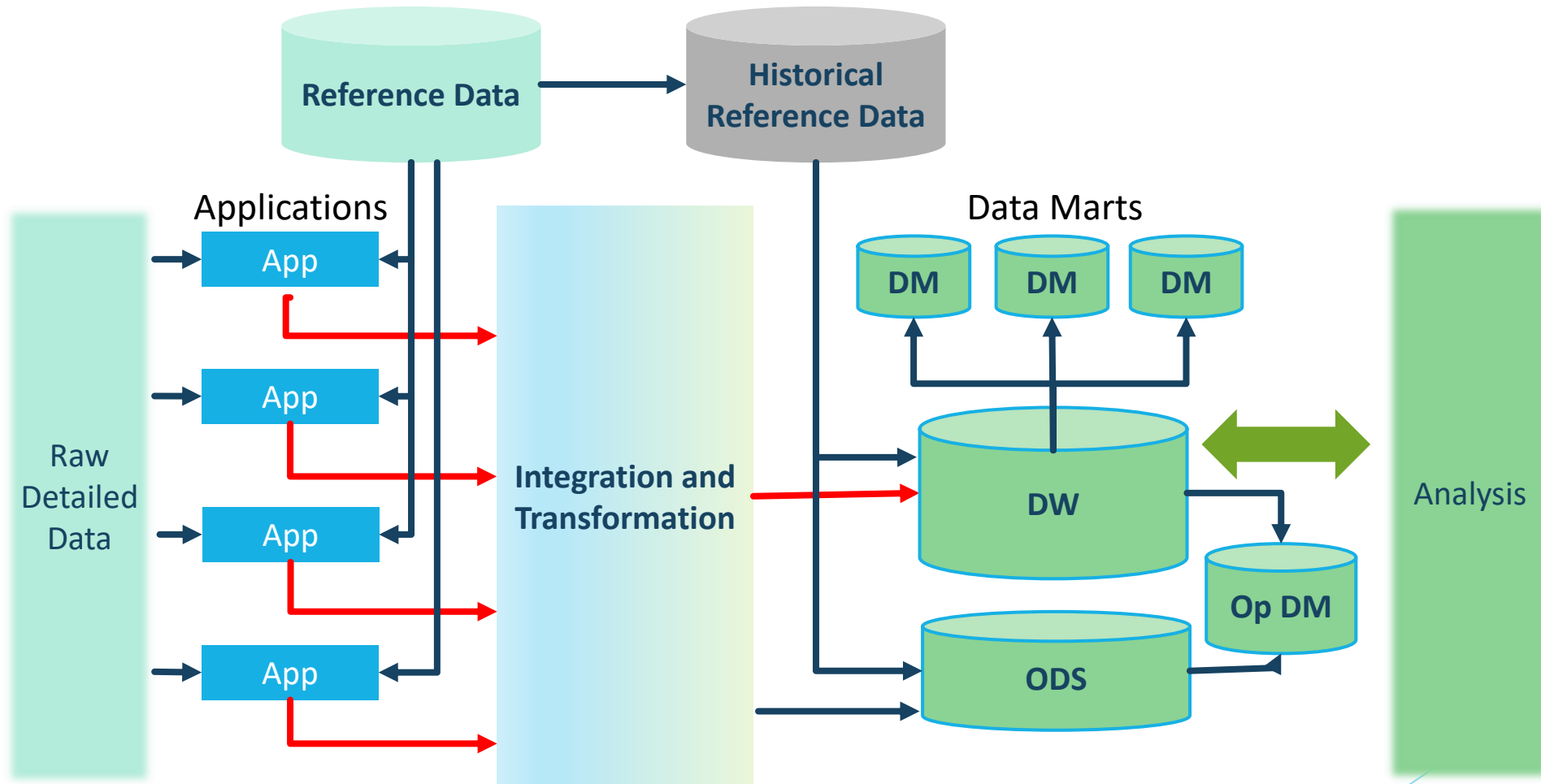
5. Corporate Information Factory (Inmon)

- Subject-oriented
- Integrated
- Time variant
- Non-volatile
- Aggregate and detail data
- Historical

5. Corporate Information Factory (Inmon) – cont'd

- Relational Database Model
- Data Warehouse / Data Marts
 - Staging Area
 - Reference Data, Master Data
 - **Integration and Transformation**
 - Operational Data Store (OD)
 - Operational Data Mart (OpDM)
 - Operational Reports

The Corporate Information Factory



6. Dimensional Data Warehouse (Kimball)

- The DW encompasses all components in the data staging and data presentation areas
- **Chess Pieces view of DW/BI architecture:**
 1. Operational source system
 2. Data staging area
 3. Data presentation area
 4. Data access tools

- Essential concepts – cont'd

1. **Conformed Dimensions**

- Dimension tables **conform** when attributes in separate dimension tables have the same column names and domain contents²
- Conformed dimensions allow facts to be **categorized** in the same way **across multiple fact tables**, and data marts, ensuring consistent reporting, analytics across the enterprise³

Date is a common conformed dimension because its attributes (day, week, month, quarter, year, etc.) have the same meaning when joined to any fact table.

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² <https://www.kimballgroup.com/data-warehouse-business-intelligence-resources/kimball-techniques/dimensional-modeling-techniques/conformed-dimension/>

³ <https://searchdatamanagement.techtarget.com/>

- Essential concepts – cont'd

2. Star Schema

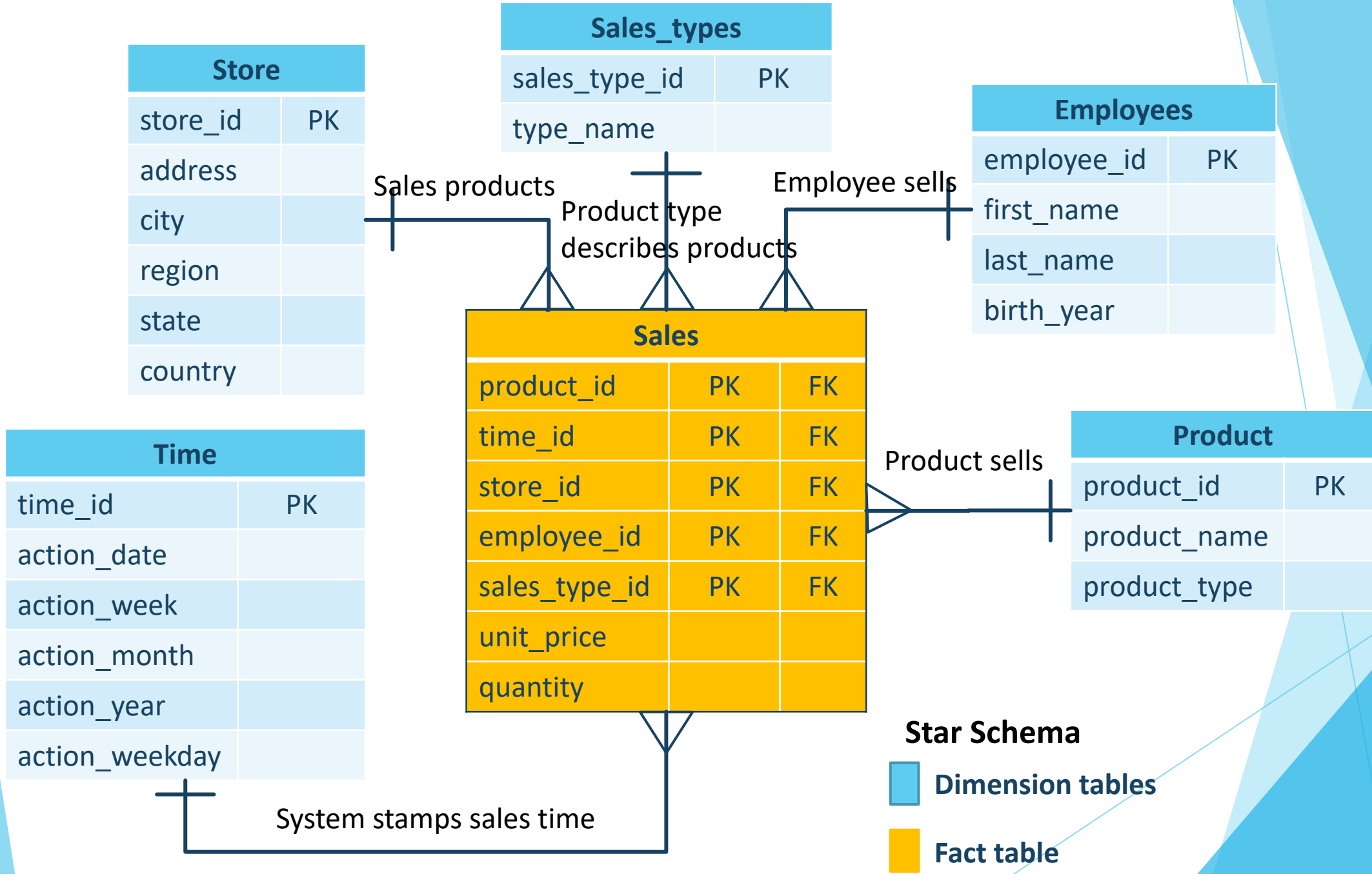
- Dimensional models are comprised of
 1. **Facts or Measures**, which contain **quantitative** data about the business process
 2. **Dimensions**, which store descriptive attributes (nouns) related to fact data
- Star Schema comes from a model in which **one Fact table joins with many Dimension tables**, and when view as a diagram, appears as a Star

- Essential concepts – cont'd

2. Star Schema¹

- **Benefits of Star Schemas**
 - Queries are simpler, Easier business insights reporting
 - Better-performing queries
 - Systems can use star schema to build OLAP cubes
- **Challenges of Star Schemas**
 - Decreased data integrity
 - Less capable of handling complex queries

¹ <https://www.xplenty.com/blog/snowflake-schemas-vs-star-schemas-what-are-they-and-how-are-they-different/>



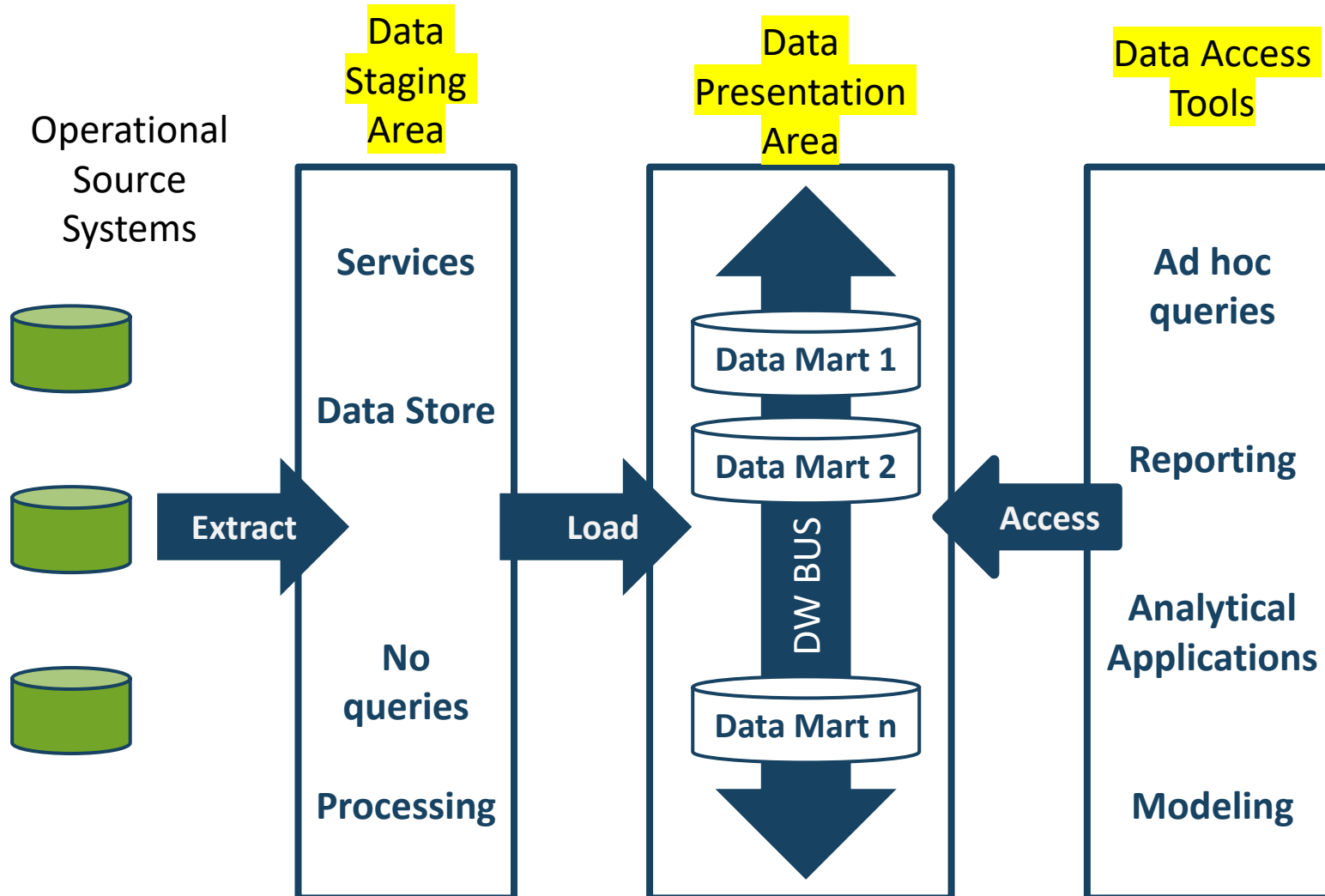
- Essential concepts – cont'd

- 2. **Snowflake Schema**¹

- **Benefits** of Snowflake Schemas
 - Compatible with many OLAP database modeling tools
 - Saves on data storage requirements
- **Challenges** of Snowflake Schemas
 - Complex data schemas
 - Slower at processing cube data
 - Lower data integrity levels

¹ <https://www.xplenty.com/blog/snowflake-schemas-vs-star-schemas-what-are-they-and-how-are-they-different/>

Kimball's DW Chess Pieces view of DW/BI



¹ Source: Copyright © 2017 DAMA International – DMBOK2 - Technics Publications, Basking Ridge, New Jersey, USA

- Essential concepts – cont’d

3. DW Bus

- Multiple Fact tables will share the common, or conformed dimensions via a “DW Bus”

Dimensions

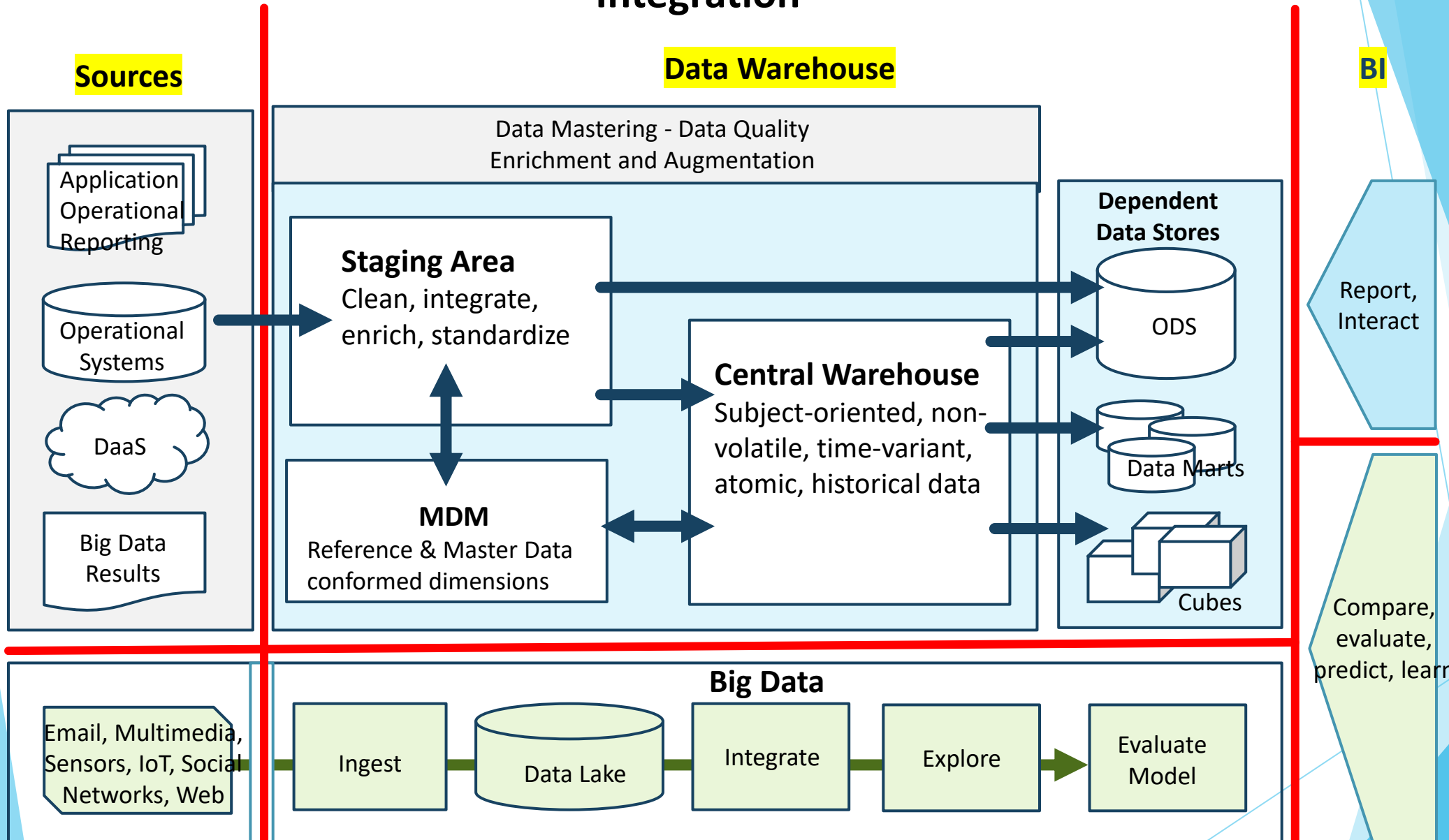
Fact
tables

Processes	Subject Areas				
	Date	Product	Store	Vendor	Warehouse facility
Sales	X	X	X		
Inventory	X	X	X	X	X
Orders	X	X		X	
Conformed Dimension Candidate	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO

7. DW Architecture Component

- Source Systems
- Data Integration

Integration



7. DW Architecture Component – cont'd

- Data Storage Areas
 - Staging Area
 - Reference and Master Data conformed dimensions
 - Central Warehouse
- Operational Data Storage (ODS)
- Data Marts
- Cubes

8. Type of Load Processing

- Historical data
- Ongoing updates
 - Batch Change Data Capture
 - Near-real-time and Real-time

Activities

- a. Understand requirements
- b. Define and maintain the DW and BI architecture
- c. Develop the DW and Data Marts
- d. Populate the DW
- e. Implement the BI portfolio
- f. Maintain data products

2. ACTIVITIES

- a) Understand Requirements
- b) Define and Maintain the DW/BI Architecture
 - Define DW/BI Technical Architecture
 - Define DW/BI Management Processes

2. ACTIVITIES – cont'd

c) Develop the Data Warehouse and Data Marts

- Map Sources to Targets
- Remediate and Transform data

d) Populate the Data Warehouse

2. ACTIVITIES – cont'd

e) Implement the Business Intelligence Portfolio

- Group Users According to Needs
- Match Tools to User Requirements

2. ACTIVITIES – cont'd

f) **Maintain** Data Products

- Release Management
- Manage Data Product Development Lifecycle
- Monitor and Tune Load Processes
- Monitor and Tune BI Activity and Performance

3. TOOLS AND TECHNIQUES

a) Metadata Repository

- Data Dictionary / Glossary
- Data and Data Model Lineage

b) Data Integration Tools

c) Business Intelligence Tools Types

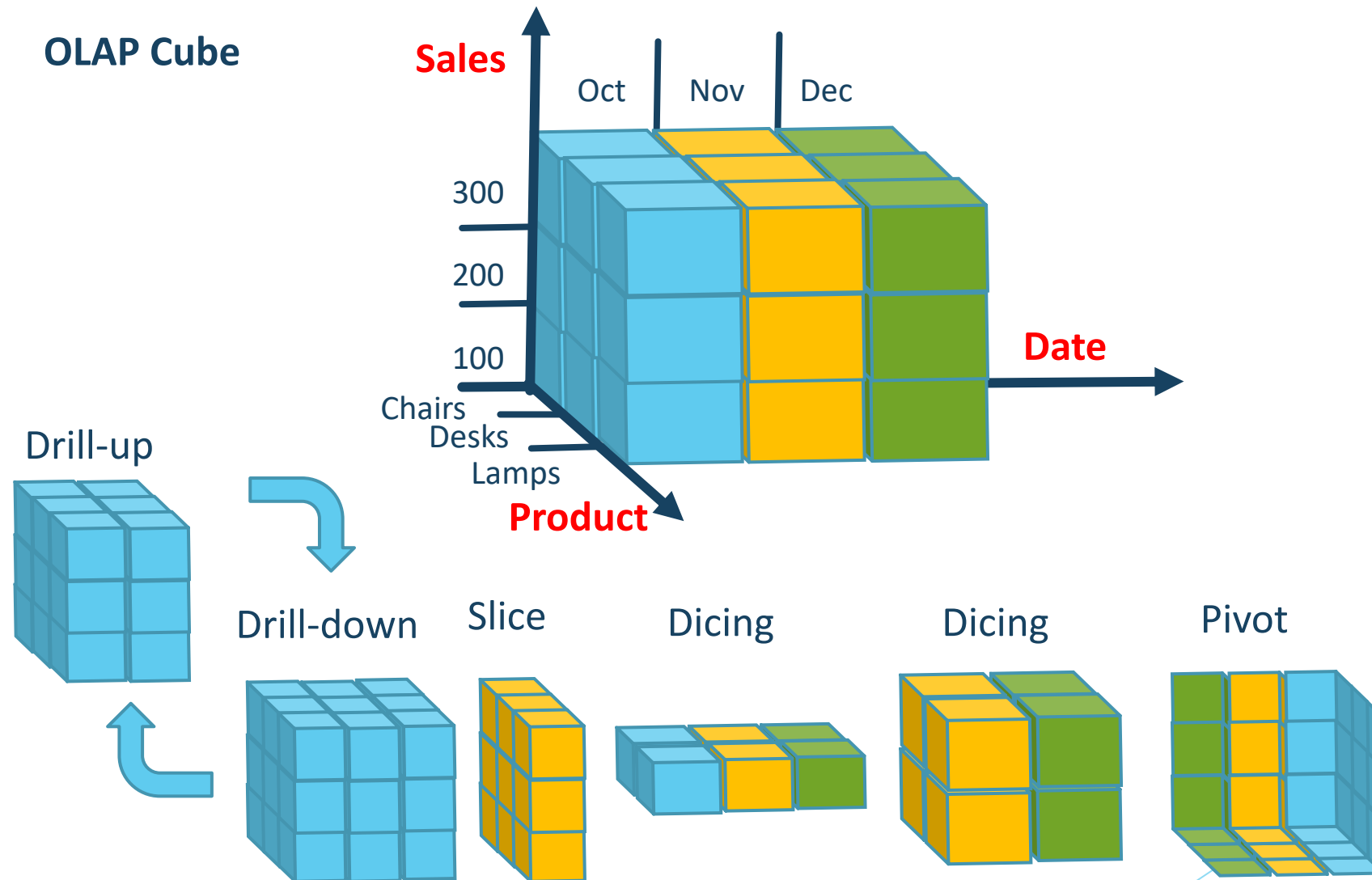
- Operational Reporting
- Business Performance Management

3. TOOLS AND TECHNIQUES

c) Business Intelligence Tools Types – cont'd

- Operational Analytic Applications
 - Multi-dimensional Analysis – OLAP
 - Slice
 - Dice
 - Drill down/up
 - Pivot

○ Multi-dimensional Analysis – OLAP



4. TECHNIQUES

- Prototypes to Drive Requirements
- Self-service BI
- Audit Data that can be Queried

5. IMPLEMENTATION GUIDELINES

- Readiness Assessment / Risk Assessment
- Release Roadmap
- Configuration Management
- Organizational and Cultural Change

6. DW/BI GOVERNANCE

- Enabling Business Acceptance
 - Conceptual Model
 - Data Quality feedback loop
 - End-to-end Metadata
 - End-to-end verifiable data lineage
- Customer / User Satisfaction
- SLA
- Reporting Strategy

6. DW/BI GOVERNANCE – Cont'd

- **Metrics**
 - Usage Metrics
 - Subject Area Coverage Percentages
 - Response and Performance Metrics (response time)

